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4/10/03**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Applicant(s): Jo et al. Examiner: Oh, Simon
Serial No.: 10/069,561 Group Art No. 1615
Filed: October 22, 2001 Docket: 763-29
For: HEMOSTATIC SOLUBLE Dated: April 9, 2003
CELLULOSE...

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT

Sir:

Please enter the following Supplemental Amendment in the above-identified application:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Amend independent Claims 34, 53 and 56 as presented on the accompanying pages:

34. (Currently Amended) A soluble trauma-healing hemostatic cellulose fiber, wherein at least one coagulation protein is imparted to at least one natural or regenerated cellulose fiber that has been carboxymethylated to an extent such that degree of substitution of the glucose units constituting the cellulose molecule is 0.5-less than 1.0%.

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE

I hereby certify that this paper is being facsimile transmitted (703) 746-7644 to the Patent and Trademark Office on the date shown below.

Dated: April 9, 2003


George M. Kaplan

53. (Currently Amended) A method of producing a soluble trauma-healing hemostatic cellulose fiber, comprising the steps of:

treating natural or regenerated cellulose fiber with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution,

reacting the thus-treated fibers with a monochloro acetic acid solution for carboxymethylation to an extent such that degree of substitution of hydroxyl groups of glucose units constituting the cellulose molecule is 0.5 to less than 1.0 %,

subsequently refining the fibers and then imparting three coagulation proteins which are fibrinogen, thrombin and coagulation factor XIII by spraying, and then drying.

56. (Currently Amended) A method of producing a soluble trauma-healing hemostatic cellulose fiber, comprising the steps of:

treating natural or regenerated cellulose fiber with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution,

reacting the thus-treated fibers with a monochloro acetic acid solution for carboxymethylation to an extent such that degree of substitution of hydroxyl groups of glucose units constituting the cellulose molecule is 0.5 to less than 1.0 %,

subsequently refining the fibers and then imparting three coagulation proteins which are fibrinogen, thrombin and coagulation factor XIII by chemical bonding, and

then drying.